

Name: M. Umer farooq | Quiz Subject:  
Biology

Time Remaining: 45/45 (Minutes)

Q.1

Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

The protein coat of viruses is called \_\_\_\_\_ and it encloses the viral \_\_\_\_\_:

- (a) Envelope, genome
- (b) Capsid, genome
- (c) Capsid, capsomeres
- (d) Envelope, nucleocapsid

STAR INSTITUTE LAHORE

[Click Here if Image Doesn't Load](#)

Correct Answer:

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Next

Time Remaining: 44/45 (Minutes)

1 B

Q.2

Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

HIV infects \_\_\_\_\_ and the defects in these cells lead to failure in \_\_\_\_\_ system:

- (a) Helper T-lymphocytes, immune
- (b) Killer T-lymphocytes, immune
- (c) Helper T-lymphocytes, circulatory
- (d) Neurons, CNS

STAR INSTITUTE LAHORE

[Click Here if Image Doesn't Load](#)

Correct Answer:

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Next

Back





1 B

Q.3

Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

HIV is:

- (a) RNA enveloped (b) RNA non-enveloped  
(c) DNA enveloped (d) DNA non-enveloped

STAR INSTITUTE LAHORE

[Click Here if Image Doesn't Load](#)

Correct Answer:

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Next

Back



1 B

Q.4

Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

The complete, mature and infectious particle is known as:

- (a) Viriod (b) Virus  
(c) Virion (d) None of these

STAR INSTITUTE LAHORE

[Click Here if Image Doesn't Load](#)

Correct Answer:

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Next

Back





1 B

Q.5

Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

**Animal and plant viruses may be:**

- (a) Tadpole shape                      (b) Cubical or helical  
(c) Spherical                              (d) Polyhedron or helical

STAR INSTITUTE LAHORE

[Click Here if Image Doesn't Load](#)**Correct Answer:**☐ A   ☐ B   ☐ C   ☐ D**Next****Back**



1 B

Q.6

Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

**Virus classification is based on:**

- (a) Host organisms
- (b) Other structural characters such as morphology and type of genome
- (c) Mode of action in the host
- (d) All of these

**STAR INSTITUTE LAHORE**[Click Here if Image Doesn't Load](#)**Correct Answer:**☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D**Next****Back**





1 B

Q.7

Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

**The internationally agreed system of virus classification is based on**

- (a) The structure and composition of the virus particle (virion)
- (b) Structural characters such as morphology and type of genome
- (c) Mode of action in the host
- (d) All of these

**STAR INSTITUTE LAHORE**[Click Here if Image Doesn't Load](#)**Correct Answer:**☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D**Next****Back**



1 B

Q.8

Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

**Bacteriophage attacks bacteria:**

- (a) It is a DNA virus with a rod-shaped tail
- (b) It is an RNA virus with a rod-shaped tail
- (c) It is a DNA virus with a polyhedral tail
- (d) It is an RNA virus with a polyhedral tail

STAR INSTITUTE LAHORE

[Click Here if Image Doesn't Load](#)

Correct Answer:

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Next

Back





1 B

Q.9

Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

More than \_\_\_\_\_ types of viral plant diseases are known:

(a) 1000

(b) 2000

(c) 4000

(d) 500

STAR INSTITUTE LAHORE

[Click Here if Image Doesn't Load](#)

Correct Answer:



A



B



C



D

Next

Back

Time Remaining: 42/45 (Minutes)

1 B

Q.10

Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

Most \_\_\_\_\_ discovered till to date e.g., tobacco mosaic virus (TMV), have an RNA genome:

- (a) Animal viruses                      (b) Bacteriophages  
(c) Plant viruses                        (d) Oncoviruses

STAR INSTITUTE LAHORE

[Click Here if Image Doesn't Load](#)

Correct Answer:

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Next

Back



**Time Remaining: 42/45 (Minutes)**

**Q8**

**Test 1 Variety of Life**

**Biology Unit Wise**

**The capsid of TMV is:**

- |                 |                    |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| (a) Spherical   | (b) Tadpole shaped |
| (c) Icosahedral | (d) Rod shaped     |

**STAR INSTITUTE LAHORE**

**Select the correct answer**

**Correct Answer:**

☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

**Next**

**Back**

**Time Remaining: 42/45 (Minutes)**

**B**



**Test 1 Variety of Life**

**Biology Unit Wise**

**\_\_\_\_\_ causes warts:**

- |                        |                   |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Picomovirus        | (b) Papovirus     |
| (c) Rous sarcoma virus | (d) Paramyxovirus |

**STAR INSTITUTE LAHORE**

**Selected Answer: B**

**Correct Answer:**

☒ A ☒ B ☐ C ☐ D

**Next**

**Back**





B

## Test 1 Variety of Life

## Biology Unit Wise

\_\_\_\_\_ causes polio:

- |                        |                   |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Picomovirus        | (b) Papovirus     |
| (c) Rous sarcoma virus | (d) Paramyxovirus |

STAR INSTITUTE LAHORE

Correct Answer:

☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Next

Back



B



Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

**Viruses having a polyhedral capsid with a glycoprotein spike at each vertex:**

- (a) Influenza viruses      (b) Bacteriophage  
(c) Tobacco mosaic virus      (d) Adenoviruses

STAR INSTITUTE LAHORE

Select the correct answer

Correct Answer:

☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Next

Back





B

Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

**Pox virus is:**

- (a) Double-stranded (dsDNA)
- (b) Single-stranded DNA (ssDNA)
- (c) Double-stranded RNA (dsRNA)
- (d) Single-stranded RNA (ssRNA)

STAR INSTITUTE LAHORE

Correct Answer:

☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Next

Back



B



Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

**The retrovirus that leads to AIDS**

- (a) Has no envelope
- (b) Contains RNA in its genome
- (c) Uses reverse transcriptase to convert DNA to RNA
- (d) Multiplies only within the brain cells of the body

**STAR INSTITUTE LAHORE**

Select the correct answer

**Correct Answer:**☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D**Next****Back**



**Time Remaining 41/45 (Minutes)**

**B**



**Test 1 Variety of Life**

**Biology Unit Wise**

**A virus is made up of:**

- (a) Protein coat and nucleic acid
- (b) Protein coat and mitochondria
- (c) Nucleic acid and cell membrane
- (d) Nucleic acid, cell wall and cell membrane

**STAR INSTITUTE LAHORE**

**Submit Your Answer Here**

**Correct Answer:**

☒ A

☐ B

☐ C

☐ D

**Next**

**Back**

**Time Remaining 41/45 (Minutes)**

**B**



**Test 1 Variety of Life**

**Biology Unit Wise**

**The protein coat of viruses that enclose the genetic material is called:**

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| (a) Virion    | (b) Capsid    |
| (c) Peplomers | (d) Capsomers |

**STAR INSTITUTE LAHORE**

**Select the correct answer**

**Correct Answer:**

☒ A ☒ B ☐ C ☐ D

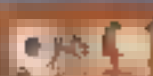
**Next**

**Back**



**Time Remaining 41/45 (Minutes)**

**8**



**Test 1 Variety of Life**

**Biology Unit Wise**

**A fully formed infectious viral particle is called:**

- |            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| (a) Virion | (b) Viriod   |
| (c) Capsid | (d) Virusoid |

**STAR INSTITUTE LAHORE**

**Go to the next question**

**Correct Answer:**

☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

**Next**

**Back**

Time Remaining 41/45 (Minutes)

B

Q20

Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

Choose the wrong statement:

- (a) Capsomere is a subunit of the capsid
- (b) Capsomeres self-assemble to form the capsid
- (c) Viruses can multiply only in living cells of animals, plants, or bacteria
- (d) All the statements are true

STAR INSTITUTE LAHORE

Submit Your Answer Here

Correct Answer:

☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Next

Back





B



Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

**Viruses are considered nonliving because they:**

- (a) Do not mutate
- (b) Do not locomote
- (c) Cannot reproduce independently
- (d) Have nucleic acid

**STAR INSTITUTE LAHORE**

Get more questions and answers

**Correct Answer:**

☐ A ☒ B ☐ C ☐ D

**Next**

**Back**

**Time Remaining 41/45 (Minutes)**

**B**

Q12

Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

**Which of these are found in all viruses?**

- (a) Envelope, nucleic acid, capsid
- (b) DNA, RNA and proteins
- (c) Proteins and nucleic acid
- (d) Protein, carbohydrate, lipids

**STAR INSTITUTE LAHORE**

Go to the next page

**Correct Answer:**

☒ A

☐ B

☐ C

☐ D

**Next**

**Back**





B



Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

**Which of these is a true statement?**

- (a) Viruses carry with them their own ribosome for protein formation
- (b) New viral ribosomes form after viral DNA enters the cell
- (c) Viruses use the host ribosomes for their own needs
- (d) Viruses do not need ribosomes for protein formation

**STAR INSTITUTE LAHORE**

Select the correct answer

**Correct Answer:**☐ A ☒ B ☐ C ☐ D**Next****Back**



B

Test 1

Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

Which part of an animal virus is not reproduced in multiple copies?

- (a) Envelope  
(c) Capsid

- (b) Protein  
(d) Ribosome

STAR INSTITUTE LAHORE

Correct Answer:

☐ A☒ B☐ C☐ D

Next

Back



B

Q15

Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

**RNA retroviruses have a special enzyme that:**

- (a) Disintegrates host DNA
- (b) Polymerizes host DNA
- (c) Transcribes viral RNA to DNA
- (d) Translates host DNA

**STAR INSTITUTE LAHORE**

Get more questions and answers

**Correct Answer:**

☐ A ☒ B ☐ C ☐ D

**Next**

**Back**





B

026

Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

Which of the following illness is caused by a retrovirus?

- (a) Typhoid  
(c) AIDS

- (b) Malaria  
(d) Sleeping sickness

STAR INSTITUTE LAHORE

Get more questions and answers

Correct Answer:

☒ A☐ B☐ C☐ D

Next

Back



B

00:00

Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

**The HIV primarily infects:**

- (a) Plasma cells                      (b) Helper T-cells  
(c) All white blood cells            (d) Red blood cells

STAR INSTITUTE LAHORE

Select the correct answer

Correct Answer:

☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Next

Back

**Time Remaining: 40/45 (Minutes)**

**B**

**Q26**

**Test 1 Variety of Life**

**Biology Unit Wise**

**A virus is made up of:**

- (a) Protein coat and mitochondria
- (b) Protein coat and nucleic acid
- (c) Nucleic acid and cell membrane
- (d) Nucleic acid, cell wall and cell membrane

**STAR INSTITUTE LAHORE**

**Submit Your Answer Here**

**Correct Answer:**

☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

**Next**

**Back**





B



Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

The protein coat of viruses that enclose the genetic material is called:

- (a) Virion (b) Peplomers  
(c) Capsomeres (d) Capsid

STAR INSTITUTE LAHORE

Select the correct answer

Correct Answer:

☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Next

Back



B

Q30

Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

**A virion is:**

- (a) The viral capsid
- (b) An intact infectious viral particle
- (c) Lysogenic phage
- (d) Lytic phage

STAR INSTITUTE LAHORE

Select the correct answer

Correct Answer:

☒ A ☒ B ☐ C ☐ D

Next

Back



B



Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

**HIV is a retrovirus that infects and colonizes cells in the:**

- (a) Immune system
- (b) Immune system and the central nervous system
- (c) Endocrine system
- (d) Immune system and endocrine system

**STAR INSTITUTE LAHORE**

Get more questions and answers

Correct Answer:

☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Next

Back





B

Q32

Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

Which of the following is a symptom of AIDS?

- (a) Fever
- (b) Swollen lymph nodes
- (c) Tiredness
- (d) All of the above

STAR INSTITUTE LAHORE

Select the correct answer

Correct Answer:

☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Next

Back



B



Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

**HIV can also spread through**

- (a) Sharing water
- (b) Breathing in infected droplets
- (c) Sharing needles
- (d) Hugging

Get more Questions and Answers

**Correct Answer:**

☐ A ☒ B ☐ C ☐ D

**Next****Back**



B



Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

**How many stages of HIV infection exist?**

(a) 3

(b) 2

(c) 1

(d) No stages

STAR INSTITUTE LAHORE

Select the correct answer

Correct Answer:

☒ A☐ B☐ C☐ D

Next

Back





B



Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

**In individuals with HIV, opportunistic infections**  
**are:**

- (a) More frequent      (b) Less frequent  
(c) Non-existent      (d) None of the above

STAR INSTITUTE LAHORE

Select the correct answer

Correct Answer:

☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Next

Back



B

036

Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

**Where did HIV originate?**

- (a) A chimpanzee
- (b) Mad cow disease
- (c) A strain of the hepatitis virus
- (d) All of the above

STAR INSTITUTE LAHORE

Select the correct answer

Correct Answer:

☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Next

Back



B



Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

**What is AIDS?**

- (a) A fungal infection
- (b) A rare blood cancer caused by HIV
- (c) A group of diseases caused by HIV
- (d) The final stage of HIV

STAR INSTITUTE LAHORE

Select the correct answer

Correct Answer:

☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Next

Back





B

036

Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

**How does HIV become AIDS?**

- (a) HIV attacks the T cells
- (b) HIV makes multiple copies of itself.
- (c) HIV destroys cells in the body
- (d) All of the above

STAR INSTITUTE LAHORE

Select the correct answer

Correct Answer:

☒ A☐ B☐ C☐ D

Next

Back



B

0:39

Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

Which is not considered a common method of transmission for HIV?

- (a) Blood (b) Genital secretions  
(c) Breast milk (d) Urine

STAR INSTITUTE LAHORE

Select the correct answer

Correct Answer:

☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Next

Back



B

040

Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

**In asymptomatic carriers of AIDS, the symptoms disappear and there are no other symptoms for:**

- (a) Three months or longer
- (b) Six months or longer
- (c) Nine months or longer
- (d) Twelve months or longer

STAR INSTITUTE LAHORE

Select the correct answer

Correct Answer:

☒ A ☒ B ☒ C ☒ D

Submit Quiz

Back

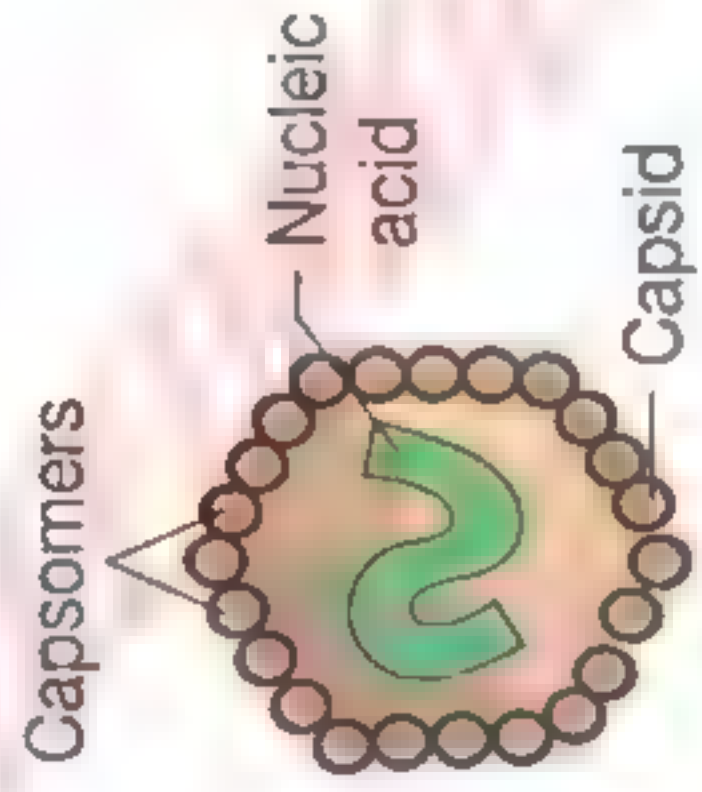




01

The protein coat of viruses is called \_\_\_\_\_ and it encloses the viral \_\_\_\_\_:

- (a) Envelope, genome
- (b) Capsid, genome**
- (c) Capsid, capsomeres
- (d) Envelope, nucleocapsid



02

HIV infects \_\_\_\_\_ and the defects in these cells lead to failure in \_\_\_\_\_ system.  
(a) helper T lymphocytes, immune  
(b) killer T lymphocytes, immune  
(c) Helper T lymphocytes, respiratory  
(d) Neurons, CNS

02

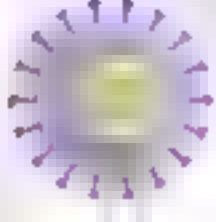
HIV infects \_\_\_\_\_ and the defects in these cells lead to failure in \_\_\_\_\_ system:

- (a) **Helper T-lymphocytes, immune**
- (b) Killer T-lymphocytes, immune
- (c) Helper T-lymphocytes, circulatory
- (d) Neurons, CNS

03

HIV is

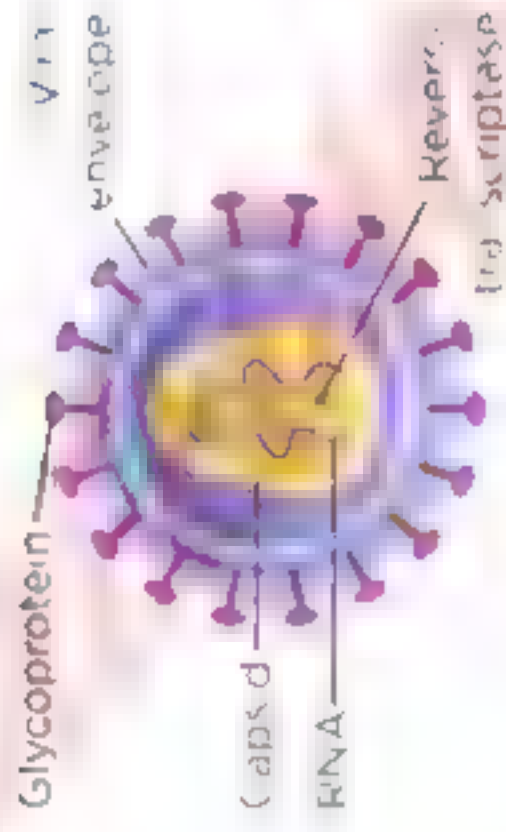
- (a) **RNA enveloped**
- (b) RNA non-enveloped
- (c) DNA enveloped
- (d) DNA non-enveloped





HIV is:

- (a) **RNA enveloped**
- (b) RNA non-enveloped
- (c) DNA enveloped
- (d) DNA non-enveloped



03

The complete mature and infectious particle is known as

- (a) ☐ Vif
- (b) ☐ Vif
- (c) ☐ Vif
- (d) ☐ None of these

04



Zoom

10:00 AM

Leave

04

The complete, mature and infectious particle is known as:

- (a) Viriod
- (b) Virus
- (c) **Virion**
- (d) None of these

05

Animal and plant viruses may be

- a. Tadpole shape
- b. Cubical or helical
- c. Spherical
- d. **Polyhedral or helical**

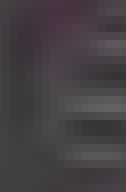
No Notes



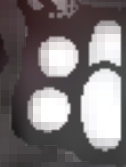
Unmute



Start Video



Share



29

Participants



More



Leave

05

Animal and plant viruses may be:

- (a) Tadpole shape
- (b) Cubical or helical
- (c) Spherical
- (d) **Polyhedron or helical**

06

Virus classification is based on

- a. Host organisms
- b. Other structural characters such as morphology and type of genome
- c. Mode of action in the host
- (d) **All of these**



Unmute



Start Video



Share



Participants



More



06

**Virus classification is based on:**

- (a) Host organisms
- (b) Other structural characters such as morphology and type of genome
- (c) Mode of action in the host
- (d) All of these**

07

The internationally agreed system of virus classification is based on

- (a) The structure and composition of the virus particle (virion)
- (b) Structural characters such as morphology and type of genome
- (c) Mode of action in the host
- (d) All of these

N. Notes

07

The internationally agreed system of virus classification is based on

- (a) The structure and composition of the virus particle (virion)
- (b) Structural characters such as morphology and type of genome
- (c) Mode of action in the host
- (d) All of these

08

Bacteriophage attacks bacteria

- a. It is a DNA virus with a rod-shaped tail
- b. It is an RNA virus with a rod-shaped tail
- c. It is a DNA virus with a polyhedral tail
- d. It is an RNA virus with a polyhedral tail

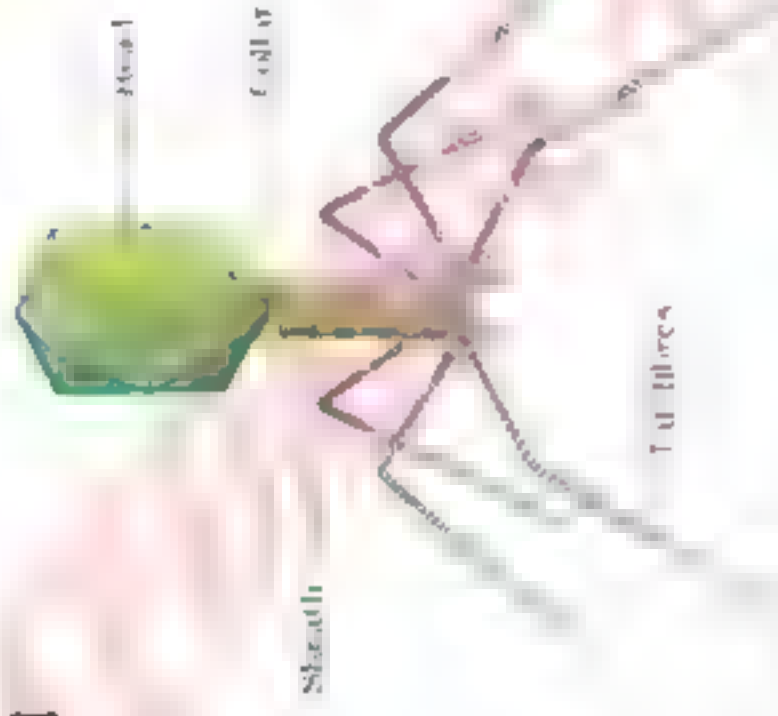


No Notes

08

### Bacteriophage attacks bacteria:

- (a) It is a DNA virus with a rod-shaped tail
- (b) It is an RNA virus with a rod-shaped tail
- (c) It is a DNA virus with a polyhedral tail
- (d) It is an RNA virus with a polyhedral tail



types of viral plant diseases are known

- More than
- a. 1000
  - (b) 2000
  - c. 4000
  - d. 500



09

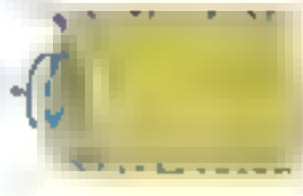
More than \_\_\_\_\_ types of viral plant diseases are known:

- (a) 1000
- (b) 2000**
- (c) 4000
- (d) 500

10

Most \_\_\_\_\_ discovered till to date e.g., tobacco mosaic virus (TMV), have an RNA genome

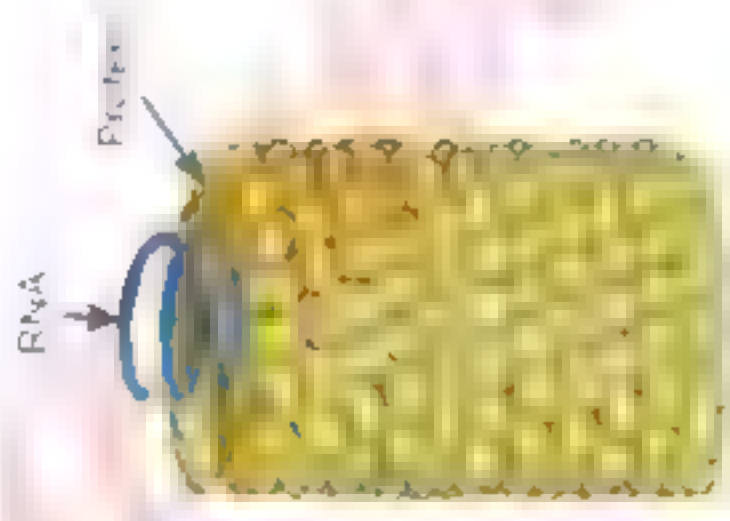
- a. Animal viruses
- b. Bacteriophages
- (c) Plant viruses**
- d. Oncoviruses



10

Most \_\_\_\_\_ discovered till to date e.g., tobacco mosaic virus (TMV), have an RNA genome:

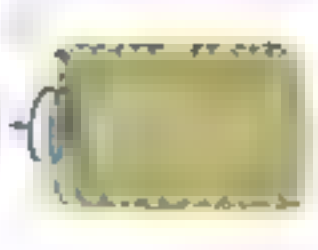
- (a) Animal viruses
- (b) Bacteriophages
- (c) **Plant viruses**
- (d) Oncoviruses



11

The capsid of TMV is

- a. Spherical
- b. Tadpole shaped
- c. Icosahedra
- (d) **Rod shaped**

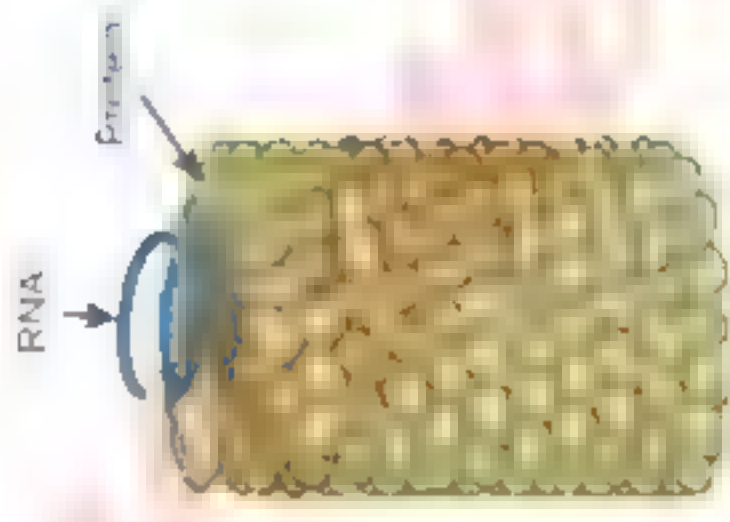


No Notes

11

The capsid of TMV is:

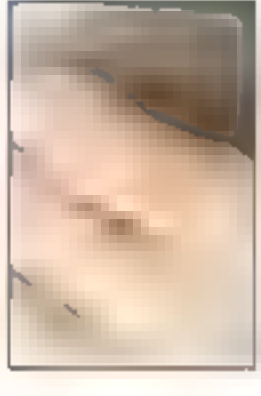
- (a) Spherical
- (b) Tadpole shaped
- (c) Icosahedral
- (d) Rod shaped



12

- a. Papillomavirus
- b. Papovavirus
- c. Rous sarcoma virus
- d. Paramyxovirus

causes warts





\_\_\_\_\_ causes warts:

- (a) Picomovirus
- (b) Papovirus**
- (c) Rous sarcoma virus
- (d) Paramyxovirus



12

13

- \_\_\_\_\_ causes polio
- (a) Picomovirus
- (b) Papovirus**
- (c) Rous sarcoma virus
- (d) Paramyxovirus

No Notes

13

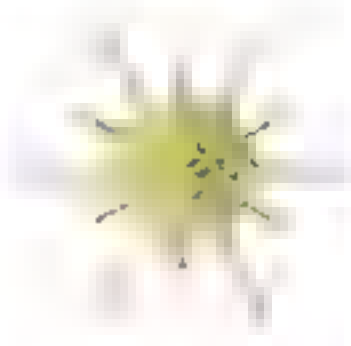
\_\_\_\_\_ causes polio:

- (a) Picomovirus
- (b) Papovirus
- (c) Rous sarcoma virus
- (d) Paramyxovirus

14

Viruses having a polyhedral capsid with a glycoprotein spike at each vertex

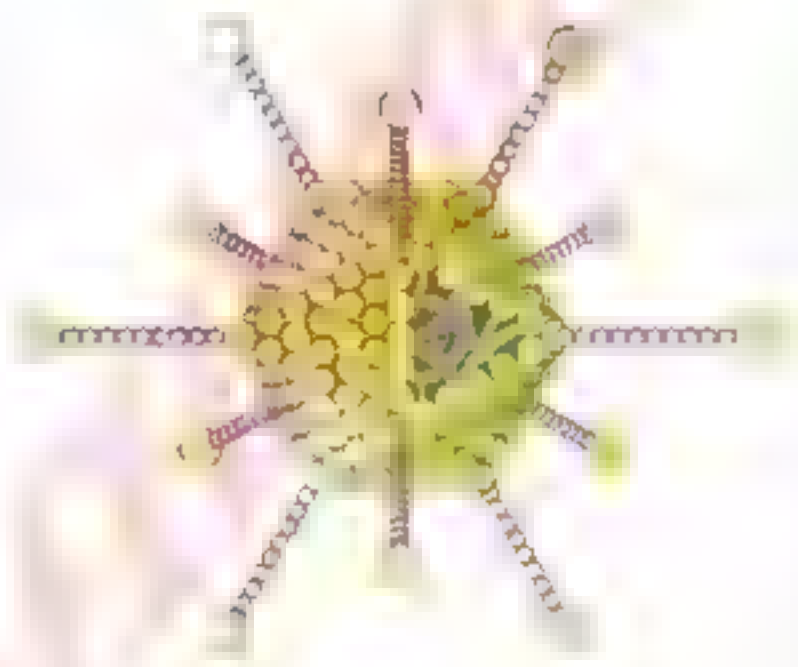
- (a) Influenza virus
- (b) Bacteriophage
- (c) Tobacco mosaic virus
- (d) Adenoviruses



14

Viruses having a polyhedral capsid with a glycoprotein spike at each vertex:

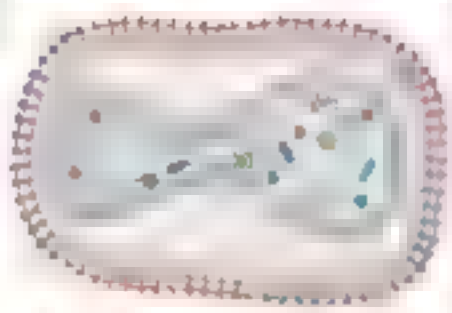
- (a) Influenza viruses
- (b) Bacteriophage
- (c) Tobacco mosaic virus
- (d) Adenoviruses



15

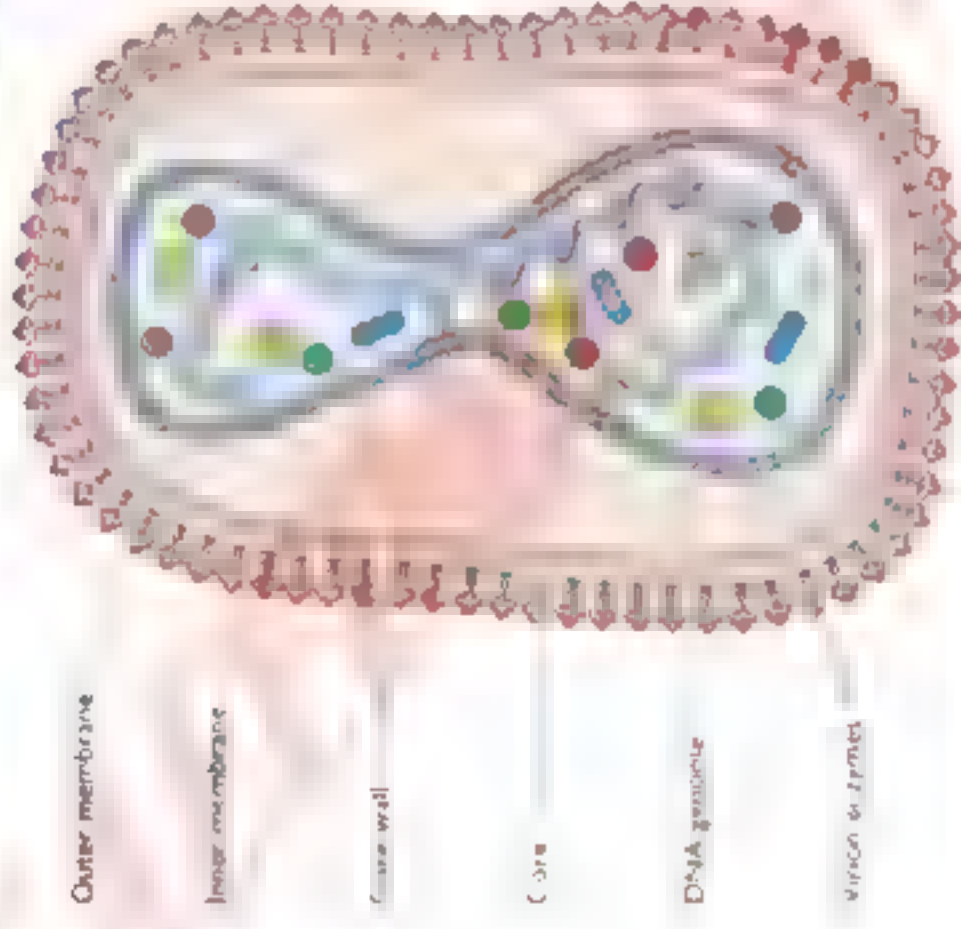
Pox virus is

- (a) Double stranded (dsDNA)
- (b) Single stranded DNA (ssDNA)
- (c) Double stranded RNA (dsRNA)
- (d) Single stranded RNA (ssRNA)



Pox virus is:

- (a) Double-stranded (dsDNA)
- (b) Single-stranded DNA (ssDNA)
- (c) Double-stranded RNA (dsRNA)
- (d) Single-stranded RNA (ssRNA)



Outer membrane

Inner membrane

Core wall

Core

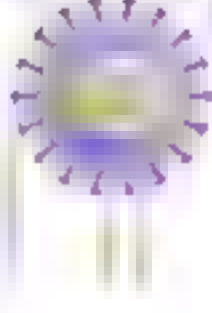
DNA genome

Virus spikes

15

The retrovirus that leads to AIDS

- a. Has no envelope
- b. Contains RNA in its genome
- c. Uses reverse transcriptase to convert DNA to RNA
- d. Multiplies only within the brain cells of the body



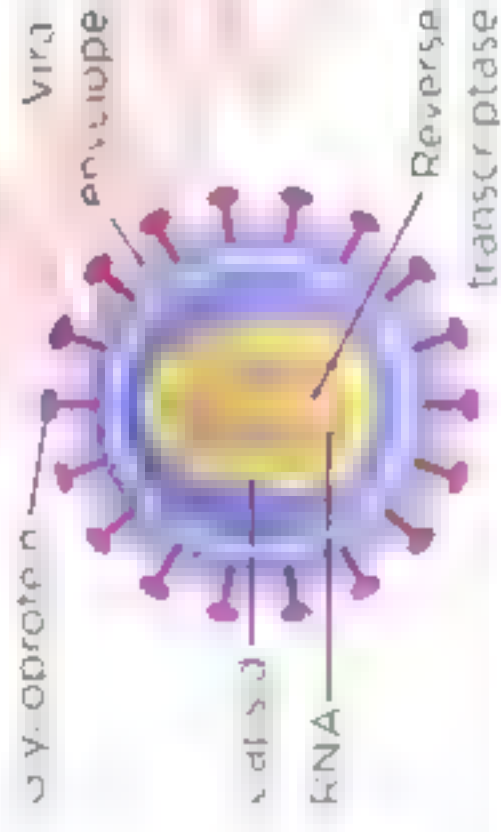
16

No Notes



The retrovirus that leads to AIDS:

- (a) Has no envelope
- (b) Contains RNA in its genome**
- (c) Uses reverse transcriptase to convert DNA to RNA
- (d) Multiplies only within the brain cells of the body



16

17

A virus is made up of-

- (a) Protein coat and nucleic acid
- (b) Protein coat and mitochondria**
- (c) Nucleic acid and cell membrane
- (d) Nucleic acid, cell wall and cell membrane

A virus is made up of:

- (a) Protein coat and nucleic acid
- (b) Protein coat and mitochondria
- (c) Nucleic acid and cell membrane
- (d) Nucleic acid, cell wall and cell membrane



17

The protein coat of viruses that enclose the genetic material is called:

- a. Virion
- (b) capsid
- c. Reproaders
- d. Capsomers



18

18

The protein coat of viruses that enclose the genetic material is called:

- (a) Virion
- (b) Capsid**
- (c) Peplomers
- (d) Capsomers



19

A fully formed infectious viral particle is called

- (a) Virion**
- (b) Viriod
- (c) Capsid
- (d) Nucleoid



19

A fully formed infectious viral particle is called:

- (a) Virion
- (b) Viriod
- (c) Capsid
- (d) Virusoid



20

Choose the wrong statement

- a. Capsomere is a subunit of the capsid
- b. Capsomeres self assemble to form the capsid
- c. Viruses can multiply only in living cells of animals, plants or bacteria

(d) All the statements are true

No Notes

Slide 20 of 41



**Choose the wrong statement:**

- (a) Capsomere is a subunit of the capsid
- (b) Capsomeres self-assemble to form the capsid
- (c) Viruses can multiply only in living cells of animals, plants, or bacteria

**(d) All the statements are true**

**20**

Viruses are considered non-living because they

- a. Do not mutate
- b. Do not oc mate
- c. cannot reproduce independently
- d. Have nucleic acid

**21**

21

Viruses are considered non-living because they:

- (a) Do not mutate
- (b) Do not locomote
- (c) Cannot reproduce independently
- (d) Have nucleic acid

22

Which of these are found in all viruses?

- a. Envelope, nucleic acid, capsid
- b. DNA, RNA and proteins
- c. Proteins and nucleic acid
- d. Protein, carbohydrate, lipids

No Notes

22

Which of these are found in all viruses?

- (a) Envelope, nucleic acid, capsid
- (b) DNA, RNA and proteins
- (c) Proteins and nucleic acid**
- (d) Protein, carbohydrate, lipids

23

Which of these is a true statement?

- a. Viruses carry with them their own ribosome for protein formation
- b. New virus ribosomes form after virus DNA enters the cell
- c. Viruses use the host ribosomes for their own needs**
- d. Viruses do not need ribosomes for protein formation

23

Which of these is a true statement?

- (a) Viruses carry with them their own ribosome for protein formation
- (b) New viral ribosomes form after viral DNA enters the cell
- (c) Viruses use the host ribosomes for their own needs
- (d) Viruses do not need ribosomes for protein formation

24

Which part of an animal virus is not reproduced in multiple copies?

- (a) Envelope
- (b) Protein
- (c) Capsid
- (d) Ribosome

No Notes



24

Which part of an animal virus is not reproduced in multiple copies?

- (a) Envelope
- (b) Protein
- (c) Capsid
- (d) Ribosome

25

RNA retroviruses have a special enzyme that

- (a) Disintegrates host DNA
- (b) Polymers host DNA
- (c) Transcribes viral RNA to DNA
- (d) Translates host DNA

No Notes

RNA retroviruses have a special enzyme that:

- (a) Disintegrates host DNA
- (b) Polymerizes host DNA
- (c) Transcribes viral RNA to DNA
- (d) Translates host DNA

Which of the following illness is caused by a retrovirus?

- a Typhoid
- b Malaria
- c AIDS
- d Sleeping sickness

26

Which of the following illness is caused by a retrovirus?

- (a) Typhoid
- (b) Malaria
- (c) AIDS
- (d) Sleeping sickness

27

The HIV primarily infects

- (a) Plasma cells
- (b) Helper T cells
- (c) A type blood cells
- (d) Red blood cells

Notes

27

The HIV primarily infects:

- (a) Plasma cells
- (b) Helper T-cells**
- (c) All white blood cells
- (d) Red blood cells

28

A virus is made up of-

- (a) Protein coat and nucleohardia
- (b) Protein coat and nucleic acid**
- (c) Nucleic acid and cell membrane
- (d) Nucleic acid, vesicle and cell membrane



28

A virus is made up of:

- (a) Protein coat and mitochondria
- (b) Protein coat and nucleic acid**
- (c) Nucleic acid and cell membrane
- (d) Nucleic acid, cell wall and cell membrane

29

The protein coat of viruses that enclose the genetic material is called:

- a) virion
- b) Peptidomern
- c) Capsomeres**
- d) capsid

No Notes

29

The protein coat of viruses that enclose the genetic material is called:

- (a) Virion
- (b) Peplomers
- (c) Capsomeres
- (d) **Capsid**

30

A virion is

- (a) The virus capsid
- (b) **An intact infectious virus particle**
- (c) A virus particle
- (d) A virus particle

30

A virion is:

- (a) The viral capsid
- (b) An intact infectious viral particle**
- (c) Lysogenic phage
- (d) Lytic phage

31

HIV is a retrovirus that infects and colonizes cells in the

- (a) immune system**
- (b) immune system and the central nervous system
- (c) Endocrine system
- (d) immune system and endocrine system

31

HIV is a retrovirus that infects and colonizes cells in the:

- (a) **Immune system**
- (b) Immune system and the central nervous system
- (c) Endocrine system
- (d) Immune system and endocrine system

32

Which of the following is a symptom of AIDS?

- a) Fever
- b) Swollen lymph nodes
- c) Tiredness
- (d) All of the above



Which of the following is a symptom of AIDS?

- (a) Fever
- (b) Swollen lymph nodes
- (c) Tiredness
- (d) All of the above**

32

HIV can also spread through

- a. Sharing water
- b. Breathing in infected droplets
- c. Sharing needles
- d. Hugging

33

33

HIV can also spread through

- (a) Sharing water
- (b) Breathing in infected droplets
- (c) **Sharing needles**
- (d) Hugging

34

How many stages of HIV infection exist?

- (a) 3
- (b) 2
- (c) 1
- (d) No stages

34

How many stages of HIV infection exist?

- (a) 3
- (b) 2
- (c) 1
- (d) No stages

35

In individuals with HIV, opportunistic infections are:

- (a) More frequent
- (b) Less frequent
- (c) Non-existent
- (d) None of the above

35

In individuals with HIV, opportunistic infections are:

- (a) **More frequent**
- (b) Less frequent
- (c) Non-existent
- (d) None of the above

36

Where did HIV originate?

- (a) A chimpanzee
- (b) Mad cow disease
- (c) A strain of the hepatitis virus
- (d) None of the above

No Notes



36

Where did HIV originate?

- (a) **A chimpanzee**
- (b) Mad cow disease
- (c) A strain of the hepatitis virus
- (d) All of the above

37

What is AIDS?

- a. A fungal infection
- b. A rare blood cancer caused by HIV
- c. A group of diseases caused by HIV
- (d) **The late stage of HIV**

0:09:05



10:46 AM

37

What is AIDS?

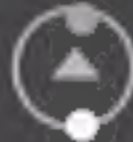
- (a) A fungal infection
- (b) A rare blood cancer caused by HIV
- (c) A group of diseases caused by HIV
- (d) The final stage of HIV**

38

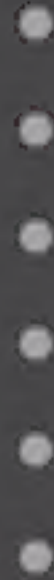
How does HIV become AIDS?

- (a) HIV attacks the T cells
- (b) HIV makes multiple copies of itself
- (c) HIV destroys cells in the body
- (d) All of the above**

No Notes.



Slide 38 of 41





0:09:19



10:46 AM

Next slide

**38**

**How does HIV become AIDS?**

- (a) HIV attacks the T cells
- (b) HIV makes multiple copies of itself.
- (c) HIV destroys cells in the body
- (d) All of the above**

**39**

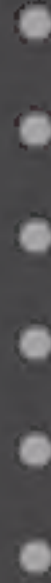
Which is not considered a common method of transmission for HIV?

- (a) Blood
- (b) Genital secretions
- (c) Breast milk
- (d) urine**

No Notes.



Slide 39 of 41





**39**

Which is not considered a common method of transmission for HIV?

- (a) Blood
- (b) Genital secretions
- (c) Breast milk
- (d) Urine**

**40**

In asymptomatic carriers of AIDS, the symptoms disappear and there are no other symptoms for:

- (a) Three months or longer
- (b) Six months or longer
- (c) Nine months or longer**
- (d) Twelve months or longer

No Notes.



**40**

In asymptomatic carriers of AIDS, the symptoms disappear and there are no other symptoms for:

- (a) Three months or longer
- (b) Six months or longer
- (c) Nine months or longer**
- (d) Twelve months or longer

No Notes.